Versailles FP9

PREFABRICATED WOOD-BURNING FIREPLACE

INSTALLATION AND OPERATION MANUAL

Keep this manual for future reference

Valcourt

Standards: ULC-S610

Revised: January 2008

Web Site: valcourtinc.com

REGISTER YOUR WARRANTY ONLINE

To receive full warranty coverage, you will need to show evidence of the date you purchased your unit. Keep your sales invoice. We also recommended that you register your warranty online at:

www.valcourtinc.com

Registering your warranty online will help us track rapidly the information we need on your unit.

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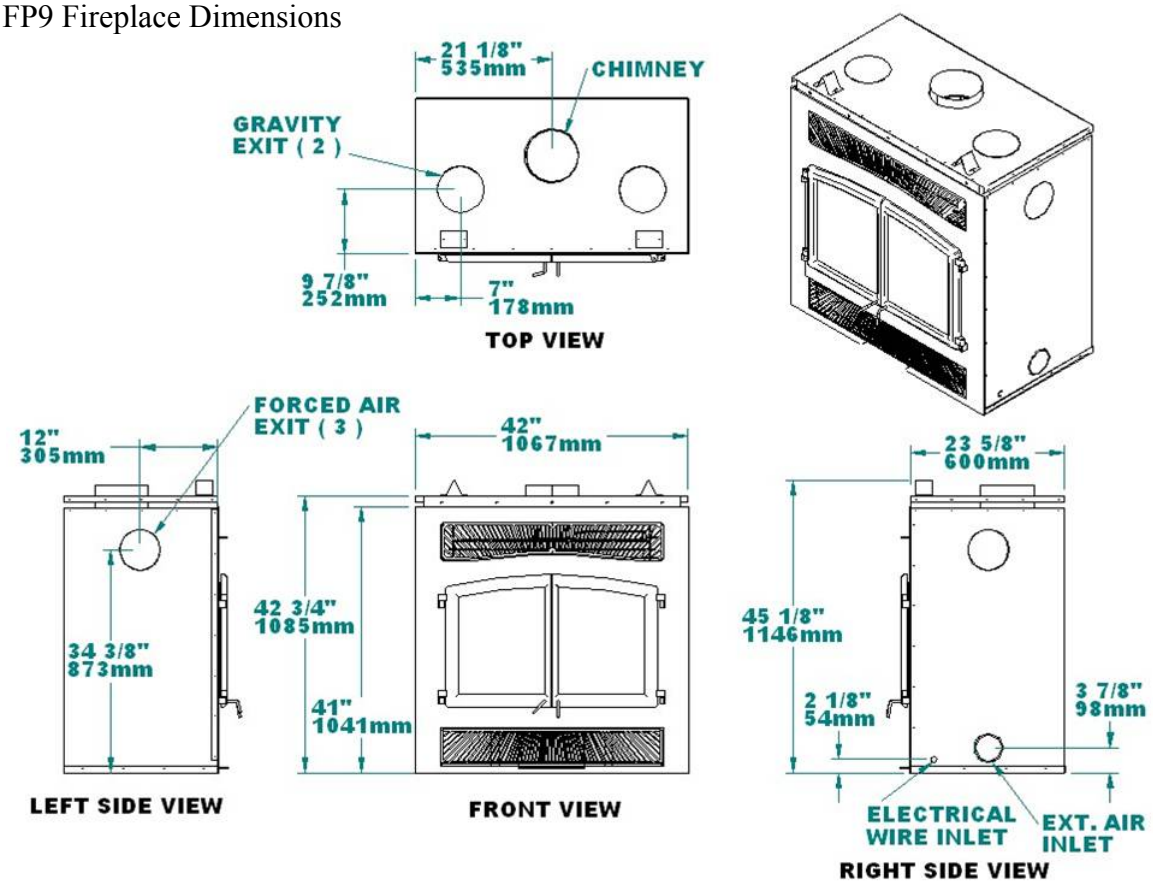
INTRODUCTION

This manual contains all the information required for safe, efficient installation and use of your Valcourt fireplace. Read carefully all the instructions contained herein and keep this manual handy so you may refer to it whenever necessary.

Before starting to install the fireplace, consult local authorities to obtain a building permit and learn about all applicable regulatory requirements.

Do not install this fireplace in a mobile home.

Figure #1: FP9 Fireplace Dimensions



Maximum recommended heating area : 500 to 2,800 square feet (with forced air kit)

Heating capacity* – BTU/hr., EPA test wood : 69,500

Heating capacity* – BTU/hr., seasoned cordwood : 120,000

Optimum efficiency : 75%

Why is the BTU indicated on the EPA label smaller than the one advertised?

You will notice a difference between the BTU output as indicated on the unit's white EPA label affixed to the glass and the BTU as advertised on our web site and/or product literature. The maximum BTU output we advertise for this unit is what will be obtained with a full load of seasoned cordwood inserted inside the firebox. The EPA output, on the other hand, is what has been obtained during emissions testing. The EPA test procedure requires that a special type of wood be used and positioned inside the firebox in a manner that does not represent the way the firebox volume would normally be utilized using seasoned cordwood. The EPA test load is typically much smaller. Hence, the BTU as per the EPA label is reduced. The BTU output that should be considered by a normal user is the one we advertise for seasoned cordwood.

INSTALLATION

This fireplace is designed and approved for installation with the following brands of chimneys measuring 8" (203 mm) in diameter as well as a minimum of 15' (4.6 m) and maximum of 45' (13.7 m) in height.

* FMI AC (U.S. Only)	SuperVent (GSW) Alternative, Superpro
Sécurité ASHT+; ASHT	Oliver MacLoed HT 6103
Sécurité S2100+; S2100	Oliver Macloed HT 6000
Selkirk, sentinel(CF); Superpro 2100(ALT); Supervent 2100 (JM)	Selkirk, Ultra-Temp(UT); Sure-Temp(ST); Superpro(SPR), Supervent(JSC); Hart&cooley(TLC)
Energy Vent Commander HT 5013	Energy Vent Commander HT 5000
SuperVent (GSW) FC, Max	ICC Excel 2100-3
Simpson Duratech	Simpson Duraplus HTC

No other device must be added to the chimney connected to the fireplace.

Install the fireplace only according to the methods described herein and ensure proper clearance is provided to combustible. Use only the parts and chimneys specified in this manual. **Any non-compliance with these directions could create a hazardous situation, thus voiding the certification and the warranty.**

ATTENTION: Do not modify or adapt the fireplace's construction or components. This would void the warranty. In this event, VALCOURT would not be responsible for any damages which may occur.

Choose the best location for your fireplace, based on the position of the doors and windows and room air flow. Provide for the positioning of hot air ducts (optional), an outside air inlet as well as the chimney. Remember to leave sufficient space for the hearth extension and mantel. If possible, install the fireplace where it will not be necessary to cut any floor or ceiling joists. (Figure #2)

The fireplace must be installed against a finished wall. Do not install the fireplace against a moisture barrier or insulation (insulating wool). Do not insert insulation into the enclosure around the chimney.

There are several possibilities for the chimney's configuration. See Figure #3 to determine the appropriate configuration for your home. The straighter the chimney, the easier it will be to clean and maintain.

For optimal performance, install the chimney indoors if possible. In areas where temperatures are constantly below freezing (32ºF/0ºC), installing the chimney outdoors promotes functional problems such as low draft, excessive creosote buildup and problems starting the fire. In addition, outdoor chimneys are subject to decreases in pressure and smoke flow reversal. Fireplaces with outdoor chimneys installed on lower floors (basements) are particularly prone to smoke flow reversal. (Figure #3)

Figure #2: Various Fireplace Locations

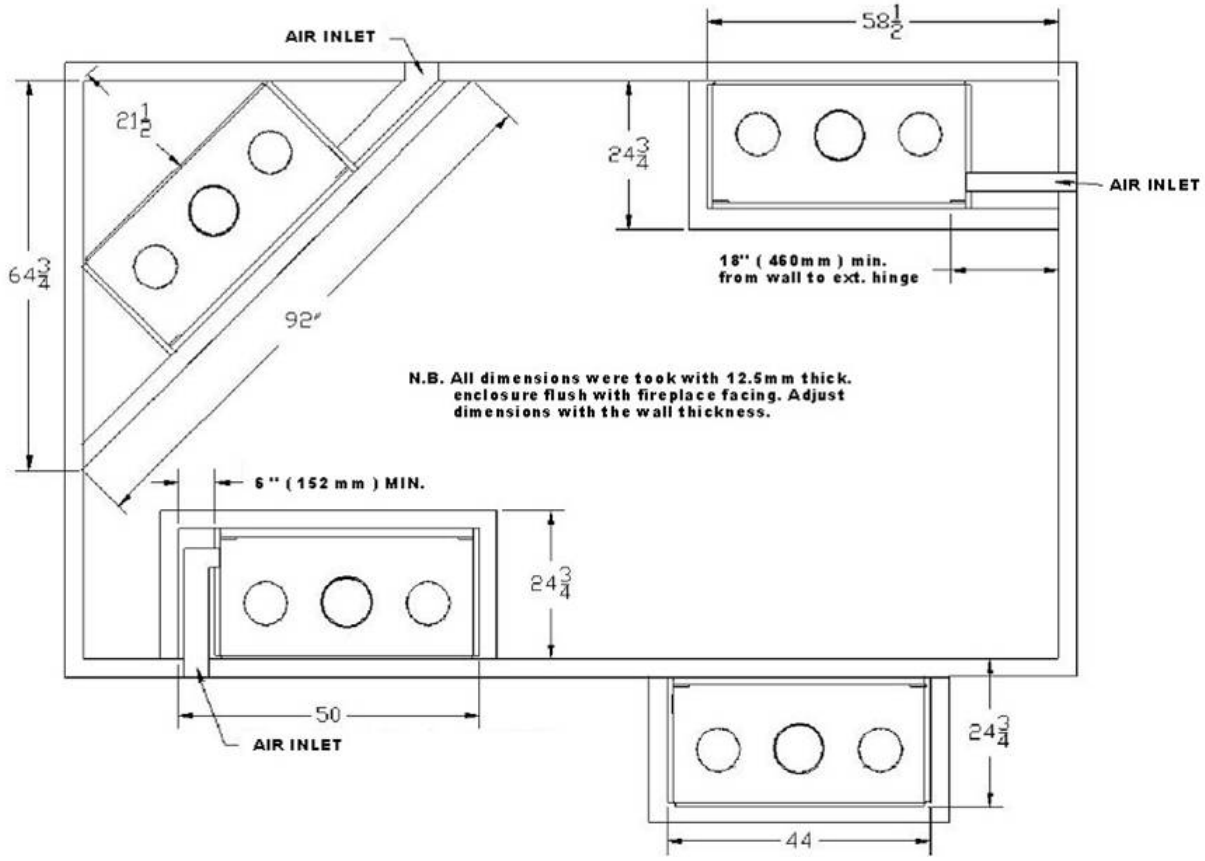
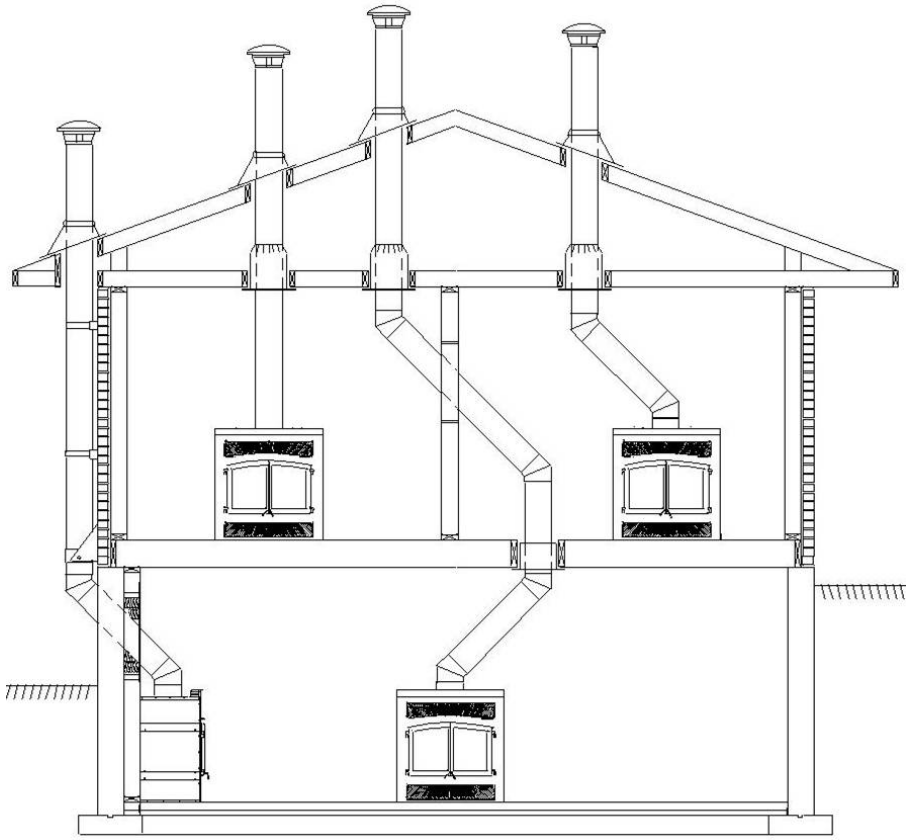


Figure #3: Chimney Configurations



The table below shows the minimum chimney height requirements, fireplace included, according to the number of elbows:

Chimney	Number of Elbows	Minimum Height
Straight installation	----------	15’ (4.6 m)
1 - 15° offset	2 - 15° elbows	15’ (4.6 m)
2 - 15° offsets	4 - 15° elbows	18’ (5.5 m)
1 - 30° offset	2 - 30° elbows	12’ (3.7 m)
2 - 30° offsets	4 - 30° elbows	25’ (7.6 m)
* 1 - 45° offset	* 2 - 45° elbows	16’ (4.9 m)
* 2 - 45° offsets	* 4 - 45° elbows	23’ (7.0 m)

* Permitted only in Canada.

You can also install a decorative gas appliance in the hearth. To do this, install an automatic shut-off valve. Comply with ANSI Z21.60 (1991) standards governing “Decorative Gas Appliances” in vented fireplaces and ANSI Z233.1 with regards to the National Gas Code.

ATTENTION: ALWAYS OPEN THE CHIMNEY DAMPER TO ITS MAXIMUM POSITION WHEN USING A DECORATIVE GAS APPLIANCE. THIS FIREPLACE HAS NOT BEEN TESTED WITH AN UNVENTED GAS LOG APPLIANCE. TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE OR INJURY, DO NOT INSTALL A GAS LOG APPLIANCE WITHOUT A VENT PIPE.

FIREPLACE INSTALLATION

1. Remove all combustible floor coverings, e.g. carpeting, linoleum, etc., from the area where the fireplace is to be installed.
2. The fireplace can be installed directly on the floor or on a platform made of combustible materials, such as wood or plywood or any other hard, sturdy surface.
3. A 58" x 24" (1473 mm x 610 mm) minimum hearth extension made of non combustible material is required. The extension can be lower than or flush with the base of the fireplace. (Figures #5)
4. To prevent any burning embers falling between the fireplace and the hearth extension from coming into contact with the floor, insert a metal sheet under the front of the fireplace. This sheet must extend 4" (100 mm) on both sides of the fireplace and 2" (50 mm) in front. The non combustible hearth extension should rest on the 2" band of sheet metal in front. You can also prevent embers from falling in the joint between the fireplace and the hearth extension by filling it with mortar grout. (Figure #5)
5. To anchor the fireplace to the floor, unfold lower metal attachments and screw them to the floor using 1" (25 mm) screws.
6. The opening must be at least 6" (152 mm) away from any wall at a right angle with the appliance's face. (Figure #12)
7. The standards in your area may require an outside air inlet. Even if this is not the case, it is beneficial to do so as this will improve the fireplace's performance. Install a flexible air duct that is 4" (102 mm) in diameter and a maximum length of 20' (6.1 m). If a longer duct is required, increase diameter to 6" (152 mm) but the maximum length will then be 40' (12.2 m). The outside air intake must not come from a garage, carport, basement, attic or the chimney's enclosure.
8. Install the outside air inlet in a place where it is unlikely to become blocked by snow and is sheltered from high winds. Make sure it is far from the gas meter or any other device that may emit fumes or gases, such as automobile exhaust.
9. Once you have decided on the location of the outside air inlet, drill a 4¼" (108 mm) hole in the wall. Insert the inlet grill in the hole from the outside and screw it to the wall with four 1" (25 mm) screws.
10. From the inside, insert the insulated flexible duct and attach it to the inlet grill with aluminum duct tape or ¾" (19 mm) metal screws.
11. On the lower left side of the fireplace, remove the metal piece blocking the air intake. Cut the insulating wool, insert the adaptor included with the fireplace and screw it in place using two ¾" (19 mm) metal screws. Using an adjustable collar or aluminum duct tape, attach the flexible duct to the adaptor.

12. Valcourt fireplaces can be equipped with a temperature control. The fan will come on as soon as the fireplace reaches its minimum start temperature. Have the wiring installed by a qualified electrician.

Electrical Installation Instructions

12.1 Install the connection box on the bottom right of the fireplace behind the lower louver.
12.2 Install the fan on the pegs at the back of the fireplace behind the lower louver.
12.3 Connect the terminals the thermo-disc found under the fireplace floor.
12.4 Insert a 110-volt wire into the box through the appropriate hole.
12.5 Connect the wiring in the box.
12.6 Test the wiring.
12.7 Close the connection box.

Figure #4: Electrical Circuit

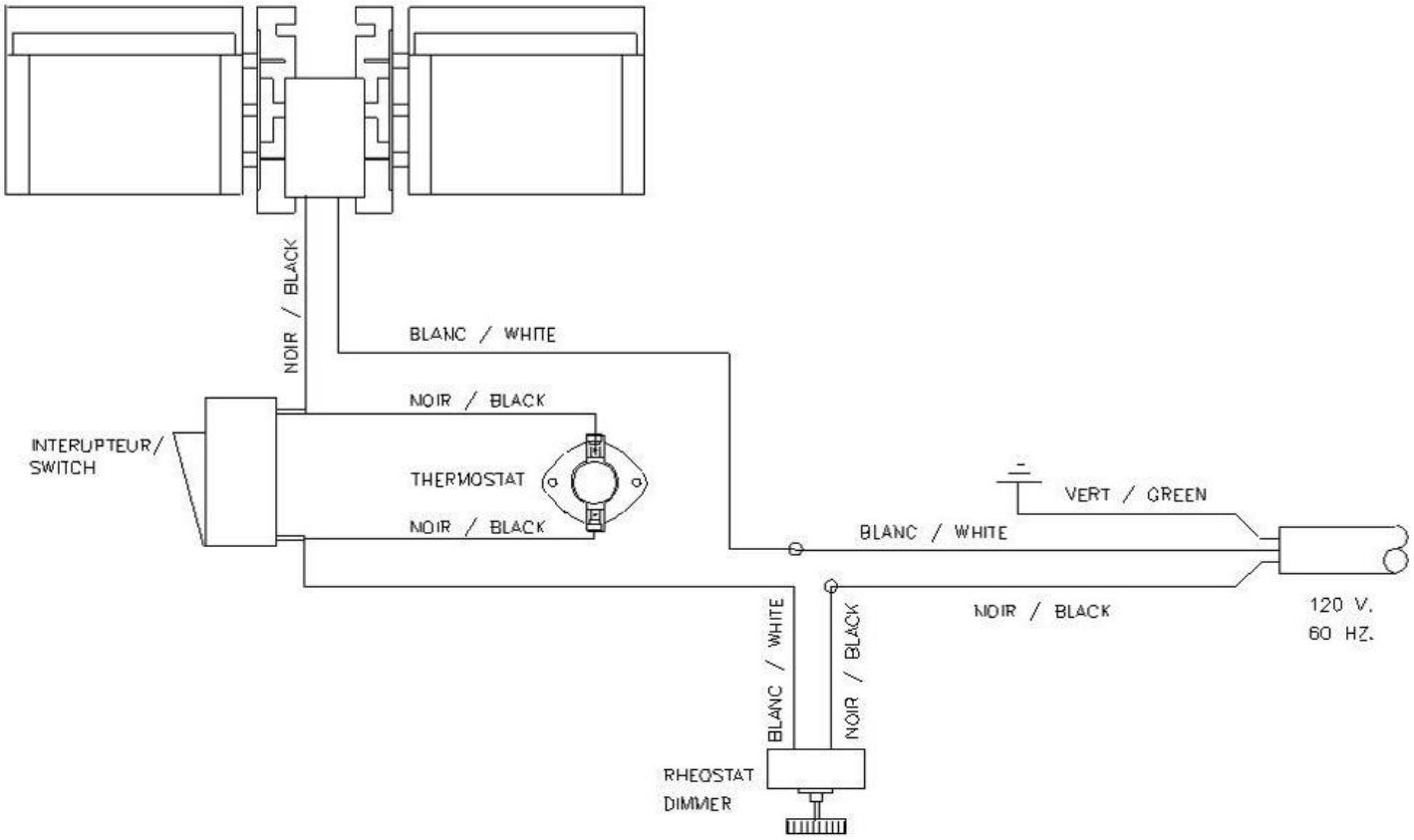
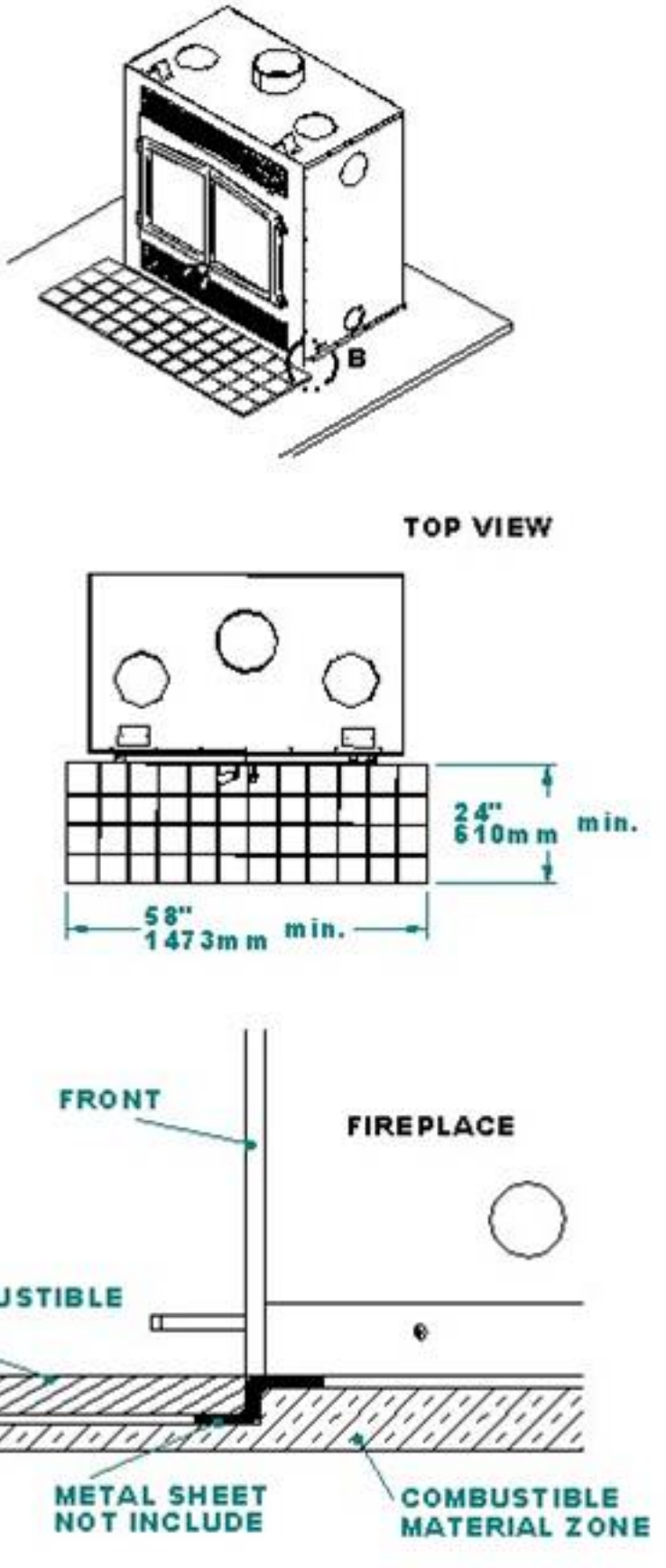


Figure #5: Fireplace and Hearth Extension Positioning



CHIMNEY INSTALLATION

1. Assemble the first chimney section with the anchor plate (provided by the chimney manufacturer) using three ¾" (19 mm) screws.
2. Screw this assembly to the fireplace using four ¾" (19 mm) screws.
3. Continue the installation following the instructions in the chimney manufacturer's manual. (Figures #6 through #11).
4. To avoid overheating the walls of the enclosure, keep the combustible materials wall flush to the front of he fireplace. The side walls of the enclosure must not angle over the appliance and should be parallel to its sides, rising straight up to the ceiling. Never fill the enclosure space with insulation or any combustible material.
5. The chimney must rise at least 3' (914 mm) over its juncture with the roof and exceed by at least 2' (610 mm) any wall, roof or building located within a radius of 10' (3 m). Any length of chimney exceeding the roof by 5' (1.5 m) or more, must be braced using tie rods or guy wires. (Figure #7)
6. To limit creosote buildup, it is strongly recommended that an empty enclosure space be left between the chimney stack and the outer framing of the chimney. Make sure that at all times a minimum clearance of 2" (51 mm) separates the chimney and any combustible materials.

NOTE: Since May 1997, whatever the type of fireplace or building, safety standards require that the fireplace and the full length of an interior chimney up to the ceiling be enclosed.

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTION FOR MASONRY APPLICATION

The following requirements must be respected:

1. The chimney must be absolutely clear of any soot residue or creosote. Check for cracks, loose or missing bricks that could inhibit correct installation of the liner.
2. The clearance to combustible must be a minimum of 1" between the outside of the masonry and any wood framing or loose insulation.
3. The chimney must be built in accordance with the current building code.
4. No other appliance can be connected to the same chimney.
5. The clearances to combustible for the BISPMA and BISUPA30 connectors are 2" on the side and bottom and 16" at the top.
6. The connector parts are not necessary if the connection between the insulated length and the stainless steel liner is done within the masonry chimney.

Installation with an 8 in. EXCEL chimney

Installing your fireplace with a masonry chimney still requires using EXCEL chimney from the top of the fireplace to the wall where it will connect to a listed liner that will run up inside the masonry chimney.

The stainless steel liner should be fitted inside the clay liner all the way to the top of the masonry chimney. It is not meant to replace the clay liner. You can use either the EXCEL liner or any other listed liner or flexible liner to ULC-S635, ULC-S640 or UL777.

Special care is to be taken to make sure that you have a good solid connection between the EXCEL chimney and the liner. A masonry adaptor (FO-FDM7) was designed specially for that purpose and is available from your RSF dealer. It will attach to the liner with 3 stainless rivets (provided) and to the EXCEL chimney with 3 screws (provided).

After mortaring in place, the connection between the EXCEL chimney and the liner should not be visible in order to isolate the heat released through the liner from the fireplace enclosure.

You must install at least one 18" length of EXCEL chimney after the EXCEL chimney elbow. The uppermost part of the excel chimney- where it enters the masonry chimney – must be a minimum of 12" from the ceiling.

NOTE: If the ceiling is high enough, you can install one or more EXCEL chimney lengths directly on the fireplace before the elbow.

To make the hole through the masonry chimney and make the connection to the fireplace, we recommend that you follow these steps:

1. Sight-in and mark the outline of where the EXCEL chimney will penetrate the masonry chimney.
2. Using a large (3/4"-2") masonry drill bit, drill a hole exactly in the center of the oval outline. With a masonry hammer and drill, slowly enlarge the hole to the size required. Remember to work from the center out. Be especially careful with the clay liner behind the brick because three sides of it must stay in place.
3. Bring the stainless steel liner down from the top of the chimney. If you are using a rigid liner you will need enough room to secure an elbow to it with at least two screws. If it difficult to install rigid stainless steel liner in the existing masonry chimney or for a masonry chimney with less than 10" x 10" inside, a listed stainless steel flexible liner can be used along with a flexible/ rigid adaptor (LM-LAF) available from your ICC dealer.
4. Install the liner elbow and masonry adaptor on the lower end of the liner.
5. Move the fireplace forward enough to install the EXCEL chimney on the fireplace (elbow and length) then move the fireplace back into position as you connect the masonry adaptor to the EXCEL chimney.

NOTE: The stainless steel flexible liner must be installed inside the clay liner. It is not meant to replace the clay liner.

Figure #6: Installation with EXCEL Chimney

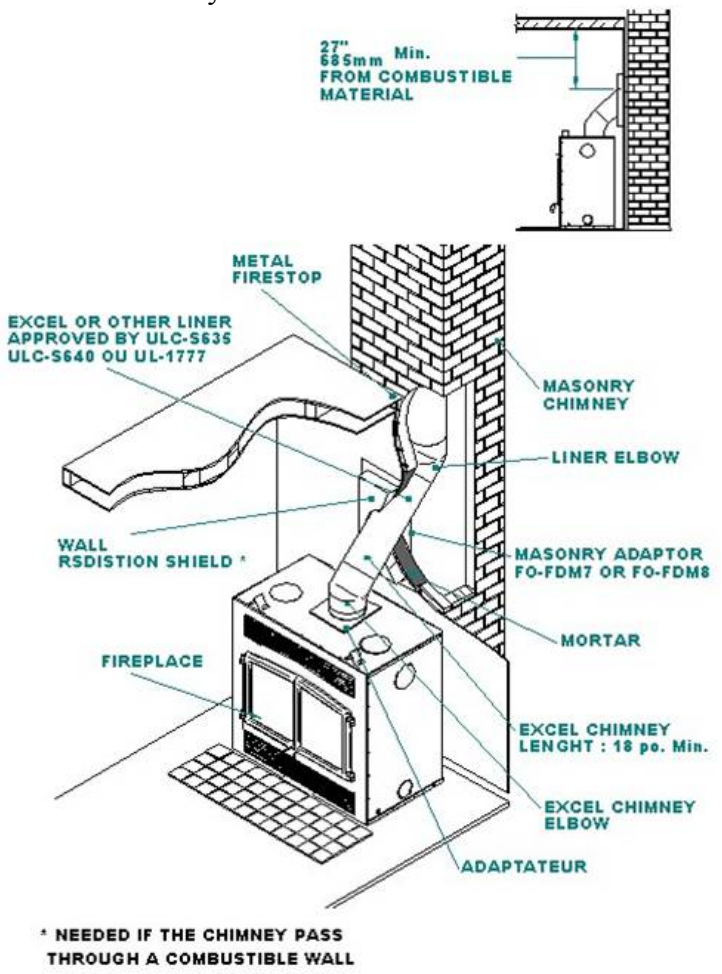


Figure #7: Minimum Chimney Height

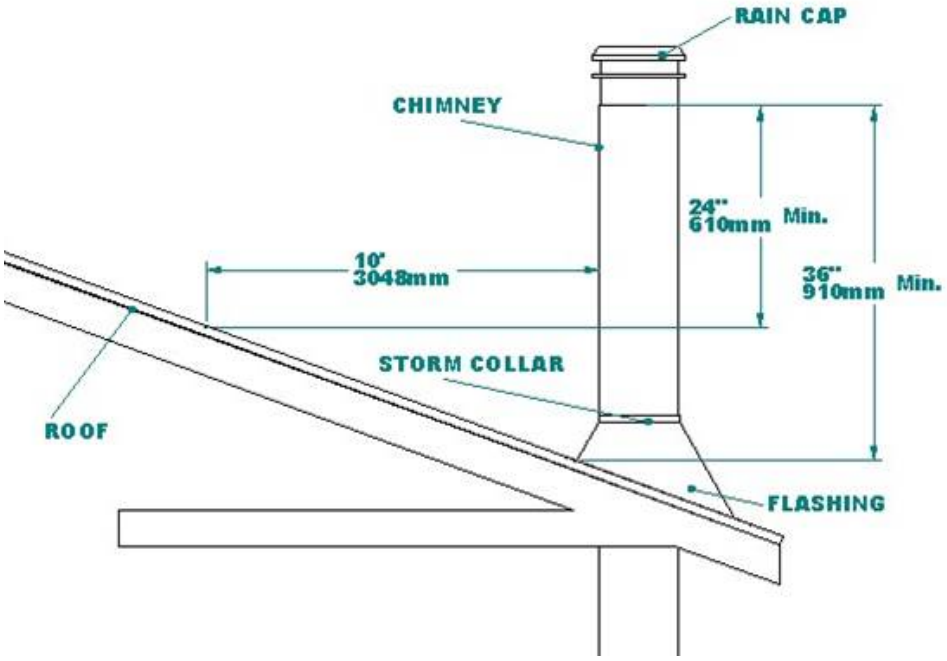


Figure #8: Straight Chimney Installation

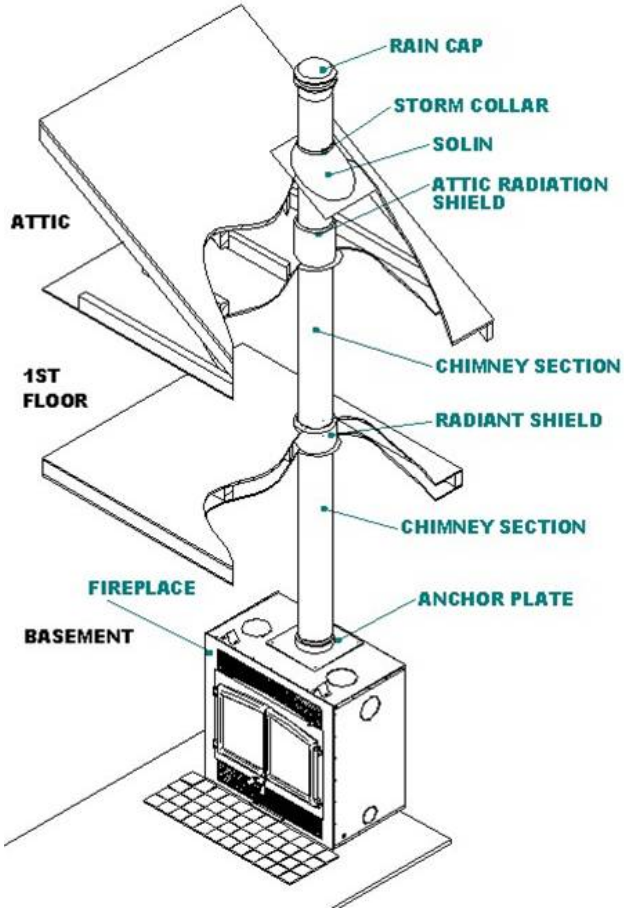


Figure #9: Chimney Installation with Elbows

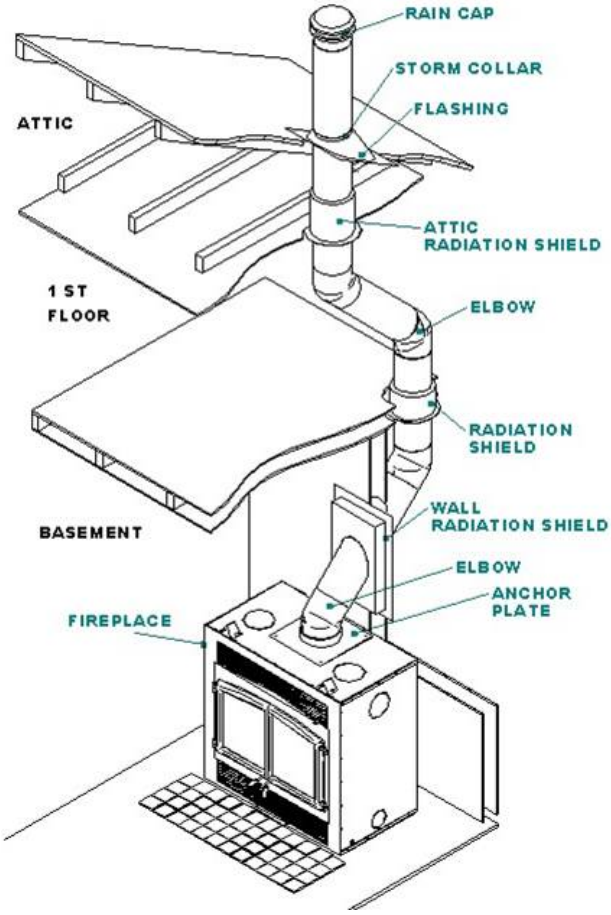


Figure #10: Installation through an Exterior Wall

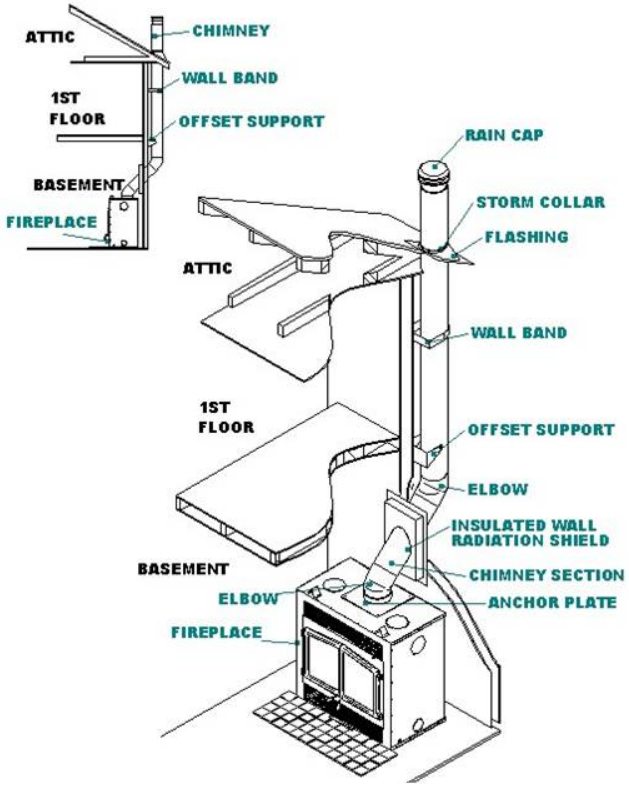
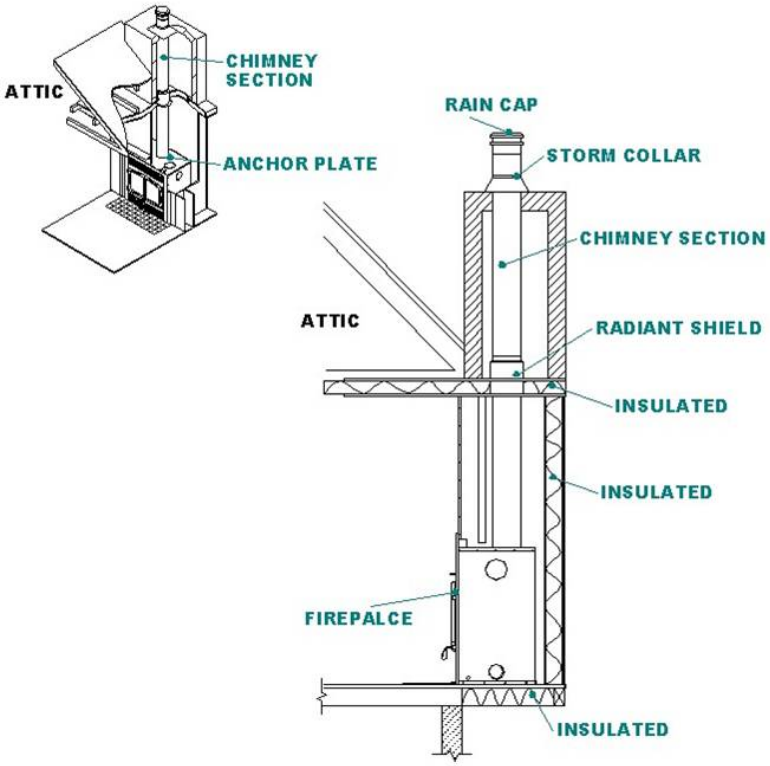


Figure #11: Installation in an Isolated Chase



FIREPLACE FINISH

1. Combustible materials can be used to finish the fireplace. The framing can be built directly on the sides of the appliance and behind its face.
2. No side wall of more than 6” (152 mm) wide at right angle with the face of the appliance can be closer than 4” (102 mm). (Figure #12)
3. Adjoining walls may also be built at a 45 degree angle from the edge of the face. However, any right angle wall must be located at least 18” (457 mm) measured from the outer door edge hinge. (Figure #12)
4. To enclose the top of the finish, it must reach at least 84” (2133 mm) in height from the base of the fireplace. **Do not insert insulation in the chimney enclosure.** (Figure #13)
5. Combustible materials must be installed parallel to the face and must not project behind. (Figure #15)
6. To avoid overheating the walls of the enclosure, keep the combustible materials wall flush to the front of the fireplace. The side walls of the enclosure must not angle over the appliance and should be parallel to its sides, rising straight up to the ceiling. Never fill the enclosure space with insulation or any combustible material. If the fireplace is equipped with a gravity ventilation system, this space must be free of any combustible materials. (Figure #13)
7. If the mantel is made of combustible materials, it must be installed at a height of at least 50” (1270 mm) from the base of the fireplace. (Figure #14)

NOTE: Make sure nothing obstructs or interferes with the front hot air outlets. The enclosure could overheat. Any accessible chimney must be chased off or finished to prevent contact. (Figure #13)

Figure #12: Fireplace Finishing

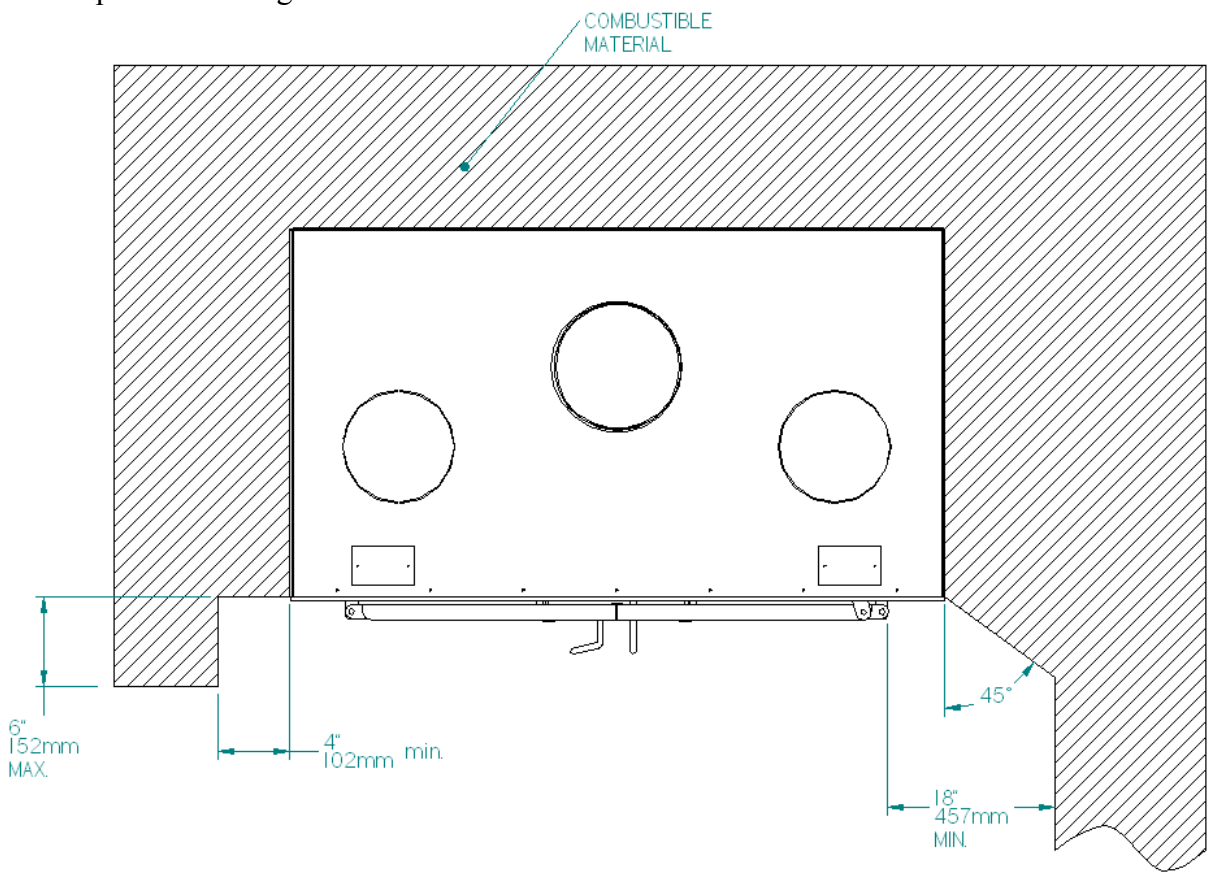
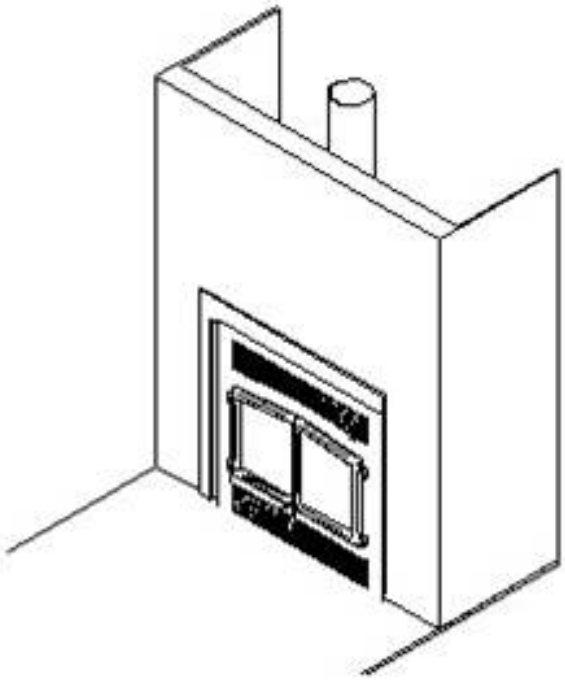


Figure #13: Chimney Enclosure



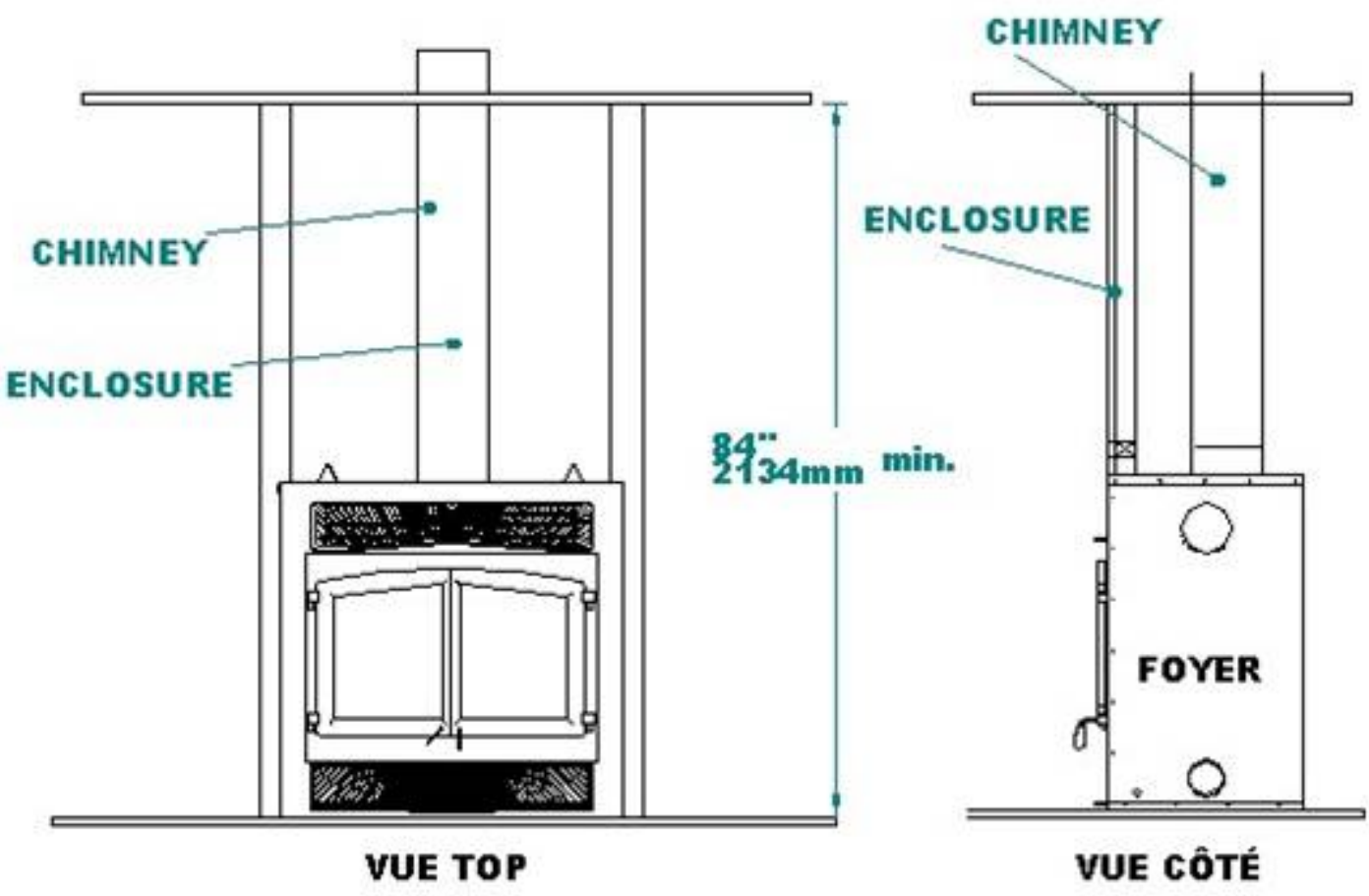


Figure #14: Mantel Positioning

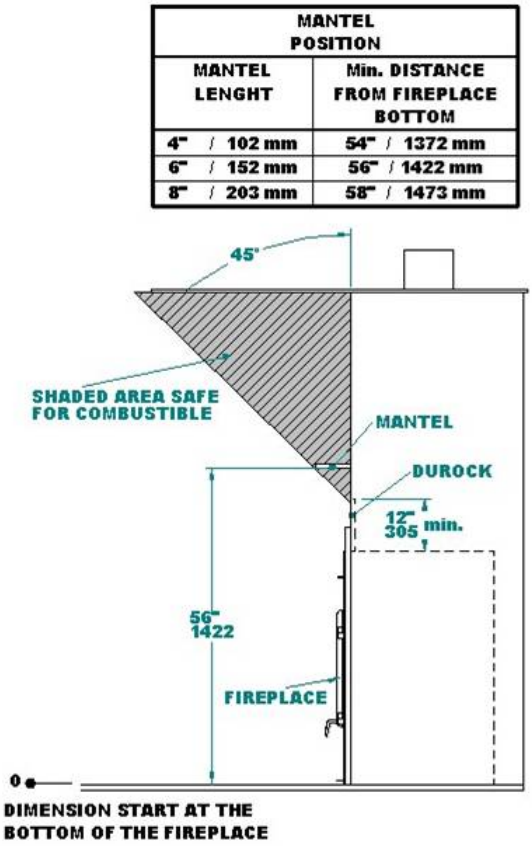


Figure #14b: Combustible material positioning

A : 48 po.
B : Radius of 84 in.
C : 80 in. Min.

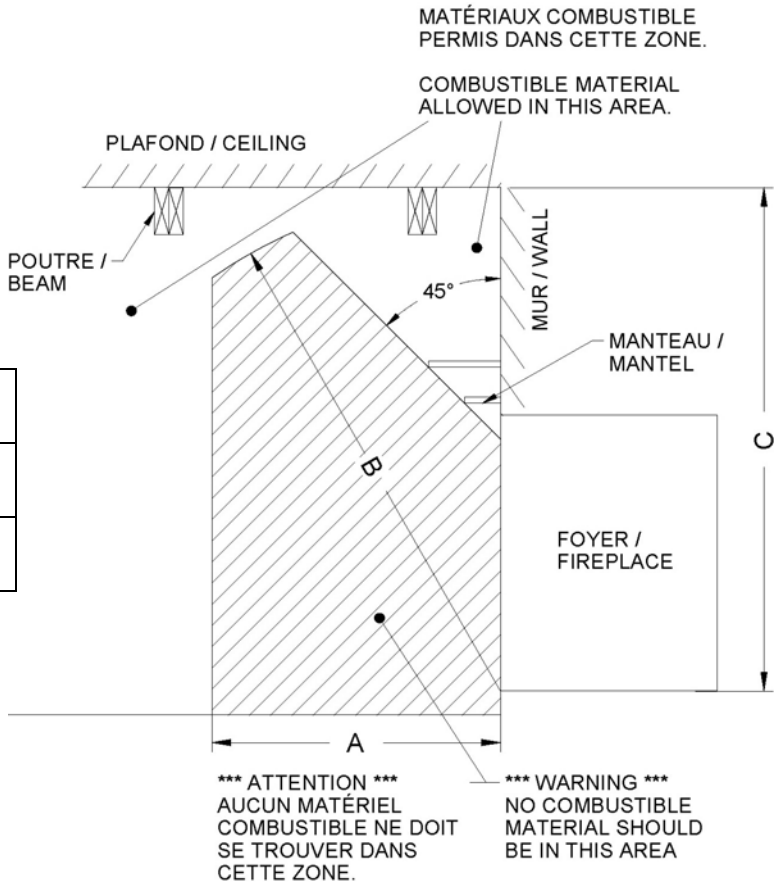
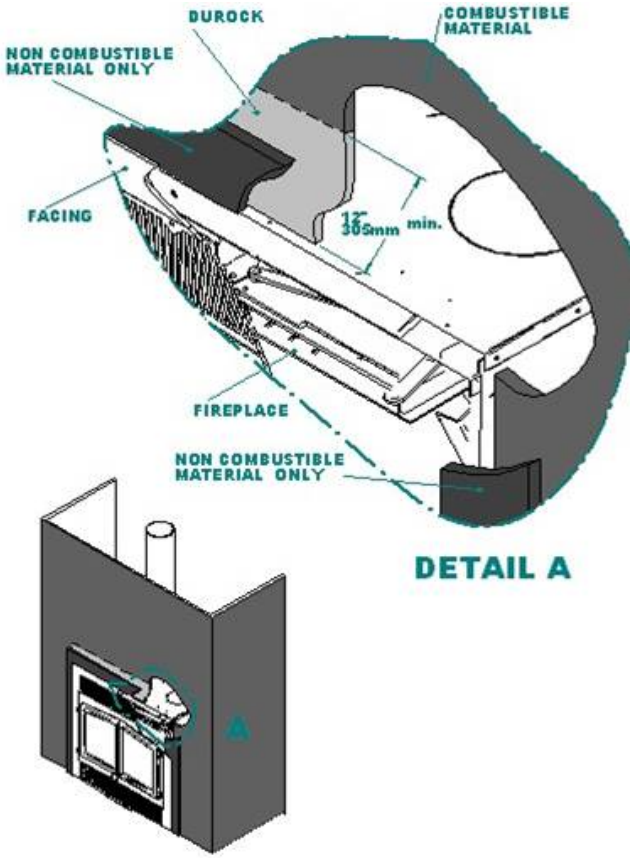

MATÉRIAUX COMBUSTIBLE PERMIS DANS CETTE ZONE.
COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL ALLOWED IN THIS AREA.
PLAFOND / CEILING
POUTRE / BEAM
45°
MUR / WALL
MANTEAU / MANTEL
B
C
FOYER / FIREPLACE
A
*** ATTENTION *** AUCUN MATÉRIEL COMBUSTIBLE NE DOIT SE TROUVER DANS CETTE ZONE.
*** WARNING *** NO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL SHOULD BE IN THIS AREA

Figure #15: Installation of Combustible and Non-Combustible Materials



USE AND SAFETY

1. Teach children fireplace safety rules.
2. Do not use the fireplace under the following conditions:

   2.1 Whenever a refractory brick is missing or broken.
   2.2 Whenever the ceramic glass is cracked or broken.
3. Never use flammable liquids to light or revive a fire and keep such products away from any heat source. Before lighting a fire, make sure there are no flammable liquids, gases or fumes in the room.
4. When lighting the fire, adjust the air intake control (located at the bottom left of the fireplace) to its maximum position. Do not leave the damper control in **MAX** position more than 30 minutes while the fire is burning.
5. Prevent smoke flow reversal by preheating the chimney flue. Just hold a torch made of rolled up newspaper towards the smoke chamber for a few minutes.
6. Valcourt fireplaces are designed to burn reasonable quantities of wood. Avoid making overly intense fires that would damage the appliance. Do not burn garbage, painted wood or wood that has been exposed to salt water.

DO NOT OVERHEAT

7. When using the fireplace for the first couples of times, make small fires to give the refractory brick time to dry properly. The appearance of fine cracks in the refractory brick is normal and therefore not hazardous. It is not a cause for concern.
8. During the first fire, you may detect a certain odor and the coating and oil protecting certain appliance parts may smoke a little. If you open a window, these will quickly dispel.
9. To light a fire, place balled-up newspaper in the combustion chamber. Crisscross kindling wood over the newspaper, taking care to leave air space between the sticks. Adjust the air intake control to its maximum position. Finally, light the newspaper. Once it is well lit, close the doors leaving a ½" (12.5 mm) opening until the kindling is burning well. To sustain a nice fire, you should maintain a bed of burning embers.
10. Add larger pieces of wood. Crisscross wood over the burning embers leaving air space between. Once the fire is burning brightly, place 2 or 3 logs and close the doors slowly. Leave the air intake damper completely open long enough to sustain combustion (maximum of 30 minutes).
11. If you close the doors too quickly, the temperature of the fireplace will reduce and consequently the fire's intensity will diminish.
12. Leave the air intake damper in maximum open position until the logs are burning brightly. Do not keep feeding the fire with softwood kindling and construction waste wood, because these would produce a very hot fire that may damage the combustion chamber.
13. Expansion and contraction noises during the heating and cooling cycle are normal. They are caused by the normal expansion of fireplace components.

CREOSOTE

When wood burns slowly, it produces tar and other organic vapors which combine with humidity to produce creosote. Creosote vapor condenses in the chimney left relatively cool by the slow fire and coats the inside of the flue with residue. When creosote ignites, it produces a red-hot, extremely dangerous fire.

It is therefore recommended to make small, brightly burning fires rather than lazy, smoldering fires. Not only will it keep your glass doors and flue cleaner but, what is most important, it will lessen the likelihood of chimney fires.

CHIMNEY FIRE SAFETY PROCEDURES

What to do if you suspect a chimney fire has started:

1. Close the fireplace doors.
2. Alert everyone in the house.
3. Call the Fire Department if necessary.
4. Put out the fire in the fireplace with a dry-chemical extinguisher, baking soda, sand or ashes. **(Never use salt because it is corrosive, nor water because it could cause a steam explosion.)**
5. Make sure the sparks coming from the chimney do not set fire to the roof.
6. Before reusing the fireplace, have it inspected by the Fire Department.

FEEDING AND CONTROLLING COMBUSTION

The best fuel for a fireplace is wood that has dried for a year (15% to 20% humidity). Preferably use hard wood since it has a greater heating capacity than softwood. Hard wood takes longer to burn and, consequently, you need to feed the fire less often. Wet or very damp wood is more difficult to burn and leaves more creosote in the flue and on the glass doors than dry wood. In addition, it is not a very effective heating material.

The fireplace provides its optimal performance when a temperature of 572 ºF (300 ºC) or more is maintained in the upper part of the combustion chamber. The firestone will whiten and the glass will be clear, both of which are indications of proper combustion.

To reach the ideal temperature, the air intake damper must remain fully opened during fire start-up for 15 to 30 minutes, depending on the intensity of the fire and the humidity of the wood. At least three logs are required to cover the bed of embers and maintain a brightly burning fire. The greater the air space between the logs in the fire, the quicker the wood will burn.

In order to achieve an optimum efficiency from your unit, we suggest that you operate it with the air control completely closed. Make sure that you have a good fire going and an adequate ember bed before you completely close the air control. Closing the air control too soon will lower combustion efficiency and may cause the fire to die out. The addition of a blower (if not already included) is highly recommended to maximize your unit's efficiency.

Maximum Air Intake

Maximum heat is produced when the air intake damper is opened to the maximum. This combustion method will yield up to 120,000 BTU/h. However, the fire will need to be fed more often. Indeed, you will have to add logs every 1 or 2 hours. If the air intake damper remains in the maximum position too long, certain parts of the fireplace may become red-hot. This may cause permanent damage to the appliance or result in a chimney fire.

Medium Air Intake

This is the recommended combustion method that should be normally used. It leaves little creosote on the glass doors and in the flue. The exact position of the air intake damper depends on a number of factors, including the flue's configuration and the percentage of humidity in the wood. Three average-sized logs on a bed of embers should take 3 to 4 hours to burn before more wood must be added to sustain the fire. Combustion time will be shorter with softwood.

Minimum Air Intake

Burning wood with the air intake damper in the minimum open position maximizes combustion time, therefore, making it necessary to refuel only every 6 to 8 hours. Decreasing air intake will not put the fire out but it will substantially reduce its intensity, and the creosote produced by the smoldering fire may blacken the glass doors. For the fire to burn brightly and cleanly, you must leave the air intake damper wide open for at least 30 minutes before reducing it to the minimum intake position.

Minimum air intake combustion is suitable for overnight use of the fireplace, since the wood will take longer to burn and the fire will not need to be fed so often. It must be noted however that the fire will produce less heat. While this method will save wood, it creates more creosote in the flue and thus requires more frequent chimney inspections and cleaning. Note that, if the fireplace is adequately heated before reducing the air intake, it will produce almost no creosote.

SOLUTIONS TO THE MOST COMMON PROBLEMS

Difficulty starting the fire: Use more paper and dry kindling. The ideal size for kindling is approximately 1" x 1" (2.5 cm x 2.5 cm). Also make sure that the size of the flue and the air intake duct is adequate, the flue and air duct are not obstructed and the air supply is sufficient to sustain combustion.

Low heat production: It is possible the fireplace doors were closed prematurely and that the fire lacks air to reach its optimal temperature. Reopen the doors and the air intake damper to enable the fire to regain intensity. Overly damp or wet wood gives off less heat than dry wood. Hissing during a fire is a good indication of excessive dampness.

MAINTENANCE

GLASS AND METAL PLATING

The Champlain Fireplace – when correctly used – is designed to keep its glass surfaces clean. Deposits left on the glass may stain or whiten. The most common causes of deposits are creosote created by smoldering fires, burning green or wet wood and closing the air intake too soon.

Wash the glass with window or oven cleaner, dishwashing liquid or just soap and water. Spray the cleaner on a soft cloth and not on the glass, since overspray may discolor the coating or metal plating (not covered by the warranty). **DO NOT** use steel wool, soap pads (S.O.S.) or any other abrasive product since these may scratch the glass. **Never clean the glass while it is hot.**

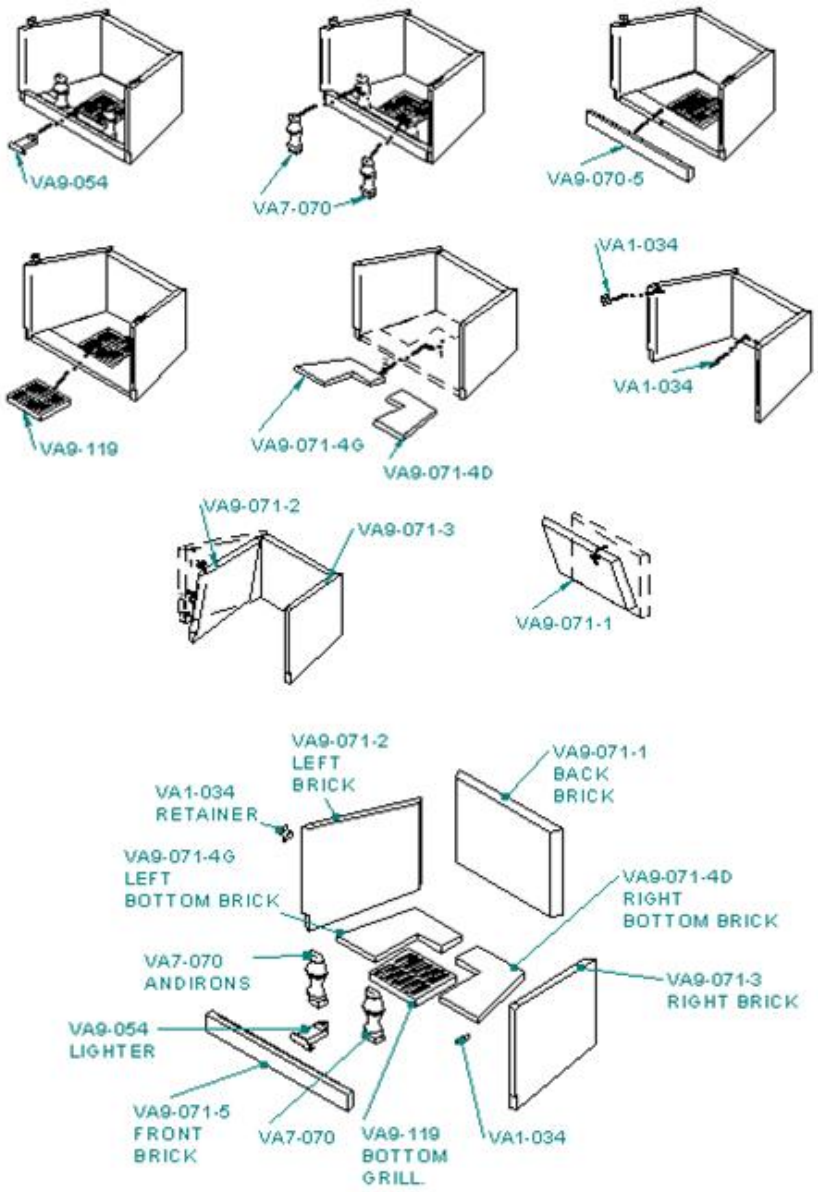
If the glass cracks during a fire, do not open the doors until the fire is completely out. **Do not make a fire when a pane is broken or missing.** Ceramic glass replacements are sold by all authorized Valcourt dealers.

Clean the painted or plated trim with soapy water and a soft cloth. Do not use any metal polish or abrasives.

Prolonged exposure to high temperatures caused by leaving the doors open will stain the lower part of plated accessories with a permanent rainbow pattern (not covered by the warranty).

REPLACING REFRACTORY BRICKS

Figure #17: Replacing Refractory Bricks

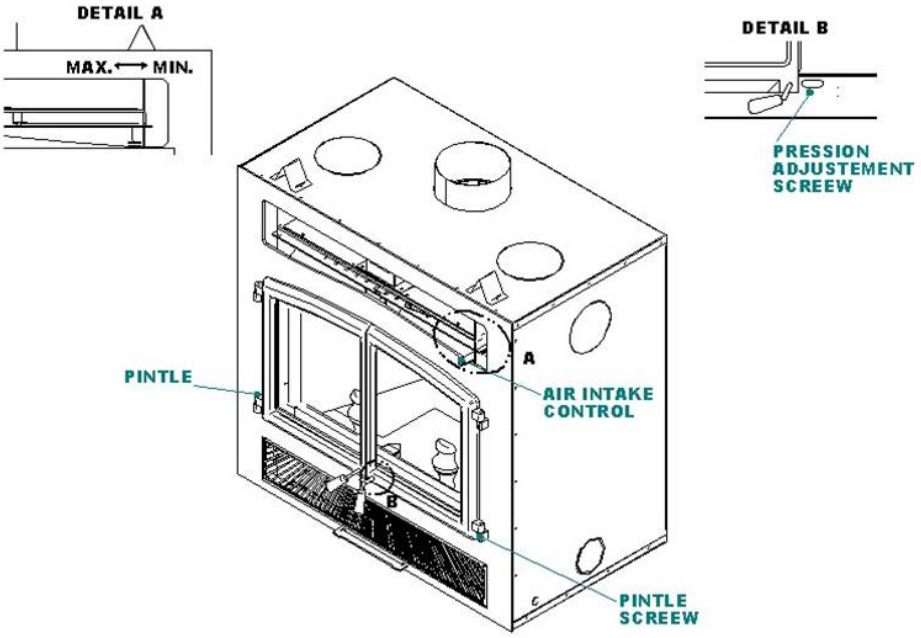


Here is how to replace the refractory brick:

1. Remove the lighter (VA9-054) by unscrewing the two anchoring bolts
2. Remove the 2 andirons (VA7-070) by unscrewing the four anchoring bolts.
3. Remove the front refractory brick (VA9-071-5).
4. Remove the bottom grill (VA9-119).
5. Remove the 2 floor refractory brick (VA9-071-4).
6. Unscrew the wall stone attachments (VA1-034).
7. Remove the wall refractory brick (VA9-071-2 and VA9-071-3).
8. Remove the back refractory brick (VA9-071-1).
9. To reinstall the replacement refractory brick, just follow the steps in reverse. (Figure #17)

DOOR INSTALLATION AND ALIGNMENT

Figure #18: Air Control and Door Adjustment



To install the cast-iron doors, place them on their pintles and make sure they are aligned and close tightly.

To adjust door positioning and spacing, loosen the pintle screw and pivot the pintle until the door is in the correct position. To tilt a door, lock in place one of the two pintles and pivot the other. The door will tilt to one side or the other depending on the direction the pintle is pivoted. For the door to be straight, both pintles must be aligned along the same axis.

If the pintles of a door are misaligned, it will tilt. It is therefore recommended to align them. Once the ideal position has been achieved, lock the pintles in place by tightening the pintle screws.

Adjust the pressure on the gasket using the centre adjustment screw located at the bottom of the combustion chamber. To check the pressure applied, place a slip of paper between the door and the face, and pull gently. You should feel a slight resistance.

GASKET REPLACEMENT

1. Remove the doors and lay them on a clean, smooth surface.
2. Remove the old gaskets and glue. Make sure the surface is absolutely clean before applying new glue to ensure optimal gasket bond.
3. Apply glue in the grooves.
4. Insert the new gaskets.
5. Wait at least four hours before using the fireplace.

Diameter	Length	Quantity (2 doors)
6 mm (3/16 in.)	445 mm (17½ in.)	1
¾ in. wide x ⅛ in. thick	1295 mm (51 in.)	2
16 mm (⅝ in.)	1524 mm (60 in.)	2

TROUBLESHOOTING

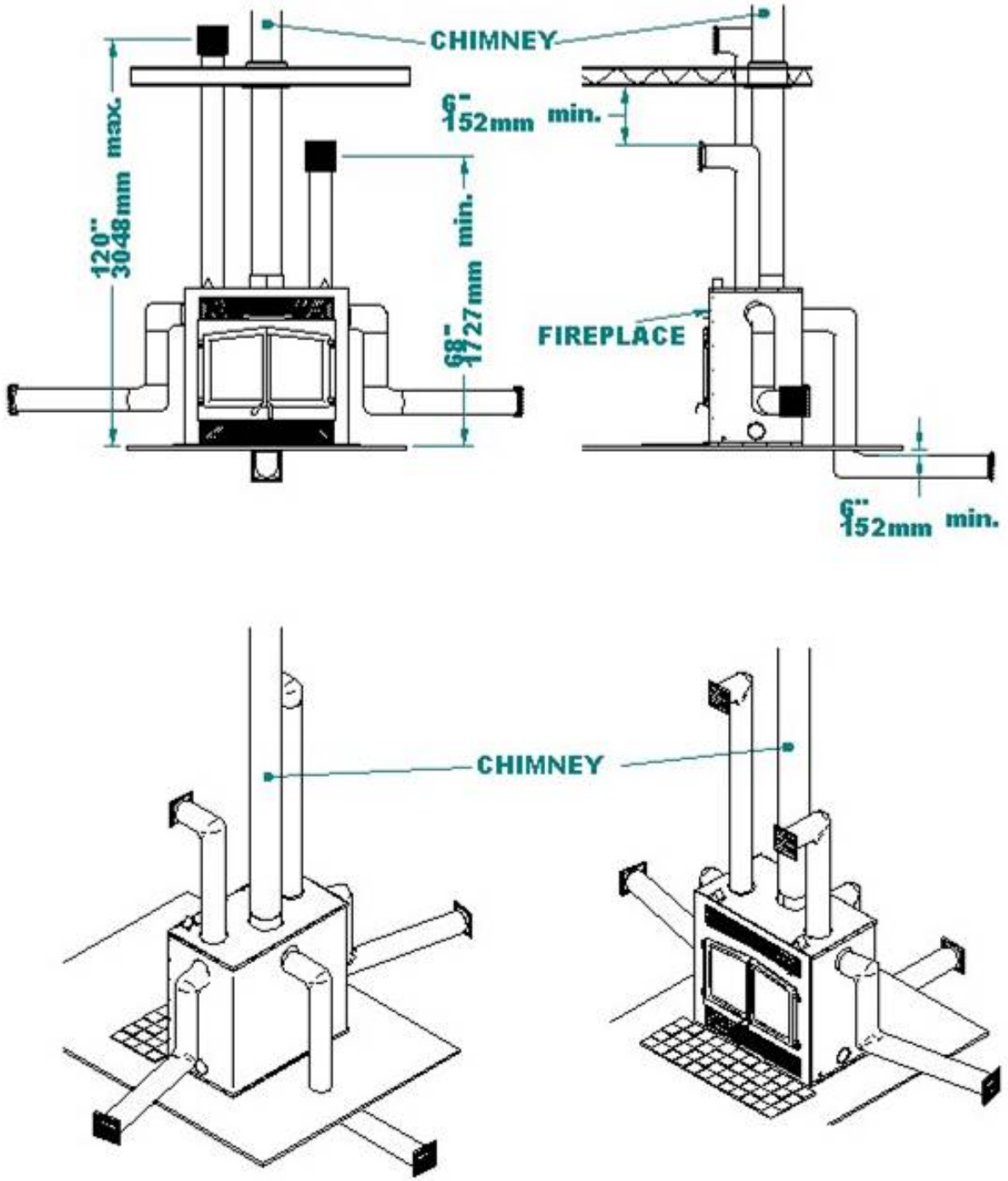
Expansion and contraction noises during the heating and cooling cycle are normal. Here is how to prevent smoke flow reversal by positioning the air intake lever to maximum, slowly open the fireplace doors before lighting the kindling, make a torch by lighting rolled up newspaper and hold it out to the smoke chamber until you feel the chimney begin to draw.

A properly installed FP9 Fireplace should never smoke. If it does, it will probably be for one of the following reasons:

1. The chimney's outdoor installation is defective or incorrect, creating draft reversal problems and, consequently, making it difficult to start a fire.
2. The chimney was not adequately preheated. Remember that the hotter the fireplace, the better the chimney draws.
3. The fireplace doors or the air intake damper were closed too quickly. Adequate air supply is essential to sustaining combustion.
4. If the room is too airtight or negative pressure has built in the house and there is no outside air intake, air supply to the fireplace will be lower than usual. Temporarily open a window near the fireplace to increase air supply.
5. Any type of exhaust fan (range hood or bathroom exhaust fan) can create negative pressure. Shut off the fan and/or open a window near the fireplace to solve this problem.
6. Wet wood smokes more than dry wood. The wetter the wood, the less heat it generates and the more creosote it produces. If the wood being burned is very wet, inspect the chimney every month it is used.
7. Make sure the chimney is reasonably clean and unobstructed.
8. Check whether the chimney is the recommended height: minimum of 3' (914 mm) from the roof joint. If not, add more lengths of flue. This will improve draw and reduce the fireplace's tendency to smoke.
9. Fireplaces with chimneys abutting an unfinished outside wall often tend to smoke and are difficult to light. To prevent these problems, open a window near the fireplace and preheat the chimney by holding a newspaper torch in the upper part of the combustion chamber). Wait long enough to establish effective draw, then light the fire.
10. Always remove excess ashes before lighting a fire. Maintaining a 1" (2.5 mm) thickness of ashes optimizes combustion and maximizes fire duration.
11. Continuous combustion with minimal air intake will quickly dirty the fireplace's glass surfaces and keep the combustion chamber's temperature relatively low. To keep the glass clean, maintain a brightly burning fire as much as possible. Medium-sized logs are more effective than large ones. The intensity of combustion is directly proportionate to air intake. It is therefore advisable to adjust the damper in such a way as to obtain optimal performance.
12. Use only dry wood, i.e. wood that has dried for one year (15% to 20% humidity). Very dry wood will burn very well, but will generate a great deal of heat and will not last.

HEAT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

Figure #19: Heat Distribution Options



GRAVITY DISTRIBUTION KIT

The Gravity Distribution Kit (FP4-300) may be used to heat rooms located above, behind and either side of the room where the fireplace is located. Note that, if the hot air outlets are located at various levels, the heat will tend to seek the one at the highest level.

Installing the Gravity Air Duct System

1. Remove the 7" (178 mm) knockouts in the top of the appliance. Cut the insulating wool and remove the inner knockouts. Solidly attach the duct adaptor (FP4-302) to the appliance.
2. Always provide a minimum 2" (51 mm) clearance between the hot air duct and any combustible materials and a 6" (152 mm) clearance between any hot air outlet (FP4-034) and the ceiling. (Figure #21)
3. Direct the gravity heating ducts upward or horizontally. **Never** direct a duct downward.

This system must never be connected to a forced air heating system. If the heating system's blower were to malfunction, the fireplace enclosure would overheat. Valcourt makes a system specially designed for use with forced air heating systems. (Figure #22)

The dimensions recommended for the Gravity Distribution Kit are the following: minimum height of 68" (1727 mm) from the base of the fireplace to the centre of the hot air grill and a maximum of 10' (3 m). (Figure #21)

With the Gravity Distribution Kit, you can install a finish over your chimney and fireplace. Just remove the upper louver, install insulated panel (FP4-305) and cover it with whatever non-combustible finish you prefer (brick, stone, marble, ceramic tile, etc.). Gypsum is not an acceptable material. (Figure #20)

WARNING: It is mandatory to install hot air gravity kit when installing cast iron front option.

FORCED AIR DISTRIBUTION KIT

The Forced Air Distribution Kit can be used to heat adjacent rooms or lower floor located up to 50' (15.2 m) from your Valcourt Fireplace. Only 6" (15 cm) flexible isolated duct can be use for this installation. (Figure #19)

If the fan is installed with a rheostat, the operation is manually control. The fan can be install with the thermo-disc located under fireplace's floor, it start automatically when fireplaces floor reach 120°F (50°C). In cooling cycle the fan stop automatically when the fireplace temperature get under 120°F (50°C).

The Forced Air Duct System can be installed in one of two ways

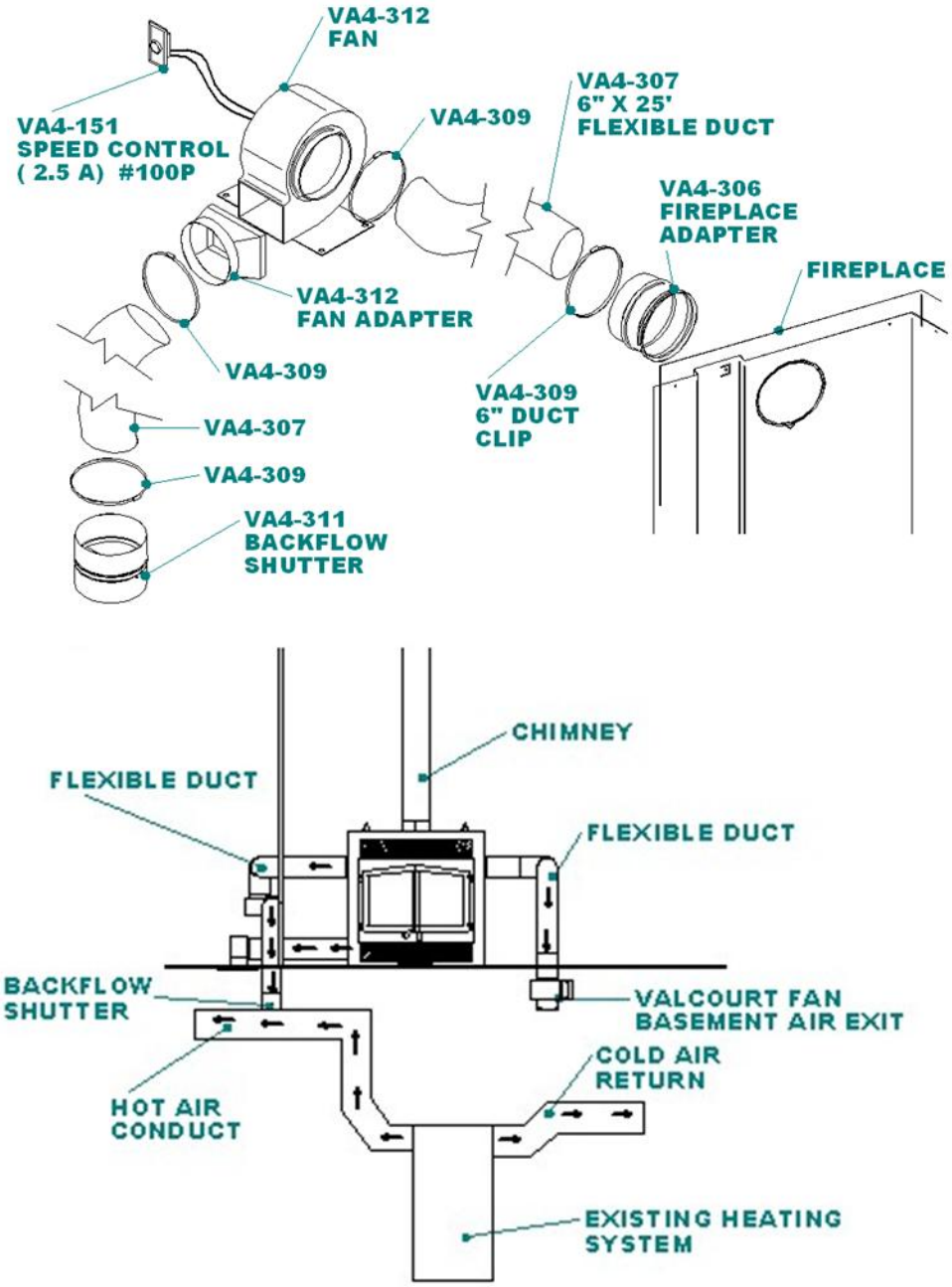
1. Install the flexible duct and connect it to the adaptor attached to one of the fireplace's two side openings. Install the duct system leading to adjacent rooms on the lower floors. The fan can be installed anywhere in the house except in the chase. If the fireplace is in a small room, the central fan can be used to draw and redistribute excess heat throughout the house. Be careful where you install the fan, so its noise will not be a nuisance. The length of the duct from the fireplace to the farthest hot air grill must not exceed 50' (15.2 m). A certain loss of heat is to be expected at this distance. A plastic duct may be connected to the fan's outlet as long as the duct's heat resistance is at least 250°F (121°C). Never install a plastic duct in the fireplace enclosure.
2. The duct can also be safely connected to an existing heating system. However, do not connect any hot air ducts to the cold air return. The hot air duct must be connected to the main duct coming out of the blower. Install a backflow shutter at the junction between the fireplace duct and the blower outlet duct.

ATTENTION: **The connection to an existing duct must follow the direction of the furnace's airflow and be equipped with a back draft damper. (Figure #21)**

Both alternatives require electrical power. Make sure all electrical connections are made in the correct order and comply with local regulations as well as the applicable National Building Code standards. Install the rheostat close to the fireplace so it can be easily closed whenever you must open the fireplace doors. If the fan is running, the smoke will be drawn out through the doors instead of up the chimney.

ATTENTION: **Keep the fireplace fan's electrical circuitry separate from the central blower's circuitry. One must not control the other and vice versa.**

Figure #20: Forced Air Distribution Kit



VALCOURT LIMITED LIFETIME WARRANTY

The warranty of the manufacturer extends only to the original consumer purchaser and is not transferable. This warranty covers brand new products only, which have not been altered, modified nor repaired since shipment from factory. Products covered under this warranty must have been manufactured after the revision date indicated below. Proof of purchase (dated bill of sale), model name and serial number must be supplied when making any warranty claim to your VALCOURT dealer.

This warranty applies to normal residential use only. Damages caused by misuse, abuse, improper installation, lack of maintenance, over firing, negligence, accident during transportation, power failures, downdrafts, or venting problems are not covered by this warranty.

This warranty does not cover any scratch, corrosion, warping, or discoloration caused by over firing, abrasives or chemical cleaners. Any defect or damage caused by the use of unauthorized parts or others than original parts void this warranty. An authorized qualified technician must perform the installation in accordance with the instructions supplied with this product and all local and national building codes. Any service call related to an improper installation is not covered by this warranty.

The manufacturer may require that defective products be returned or that digital pictures be provided to support the claim. Returned products are to be shipped prepaid to the manufacturer for investigation. If a product is found to be defective, the manufacturer will repair or replace such defect. Transportation fees to ship the product back to the purchaser will be paid by the manufacturer. Repair work covered by the warranty, executed at the purchaser's domicile by an authorized qualified technician requires the prior approval of the manufacturer. Labour cost and repair work to the account of the manufacturer are based on predetermined rate schedule and must not exceed the wholesale price of the replacement part. All parts and labour costs covered by this warranty are limited according to the table below.

The manufacturer at its discretion may decide to repair or replace any part or unit after inspection and investigation of the defect. The manufacturer may, at its discretion, fully discharge all obligations with respect to this warranty by refunding the wholesale price of any warranted but defective parts. The manufacturer shall in no event be responsible for any special, indirect, consequential damages of any nature, which are in excess of the original purchase price of the product. A one-time replacement limit applies to all parts benefiting from a lifetime coverage. This warranty applies to products purchased after March 1st , 2009.

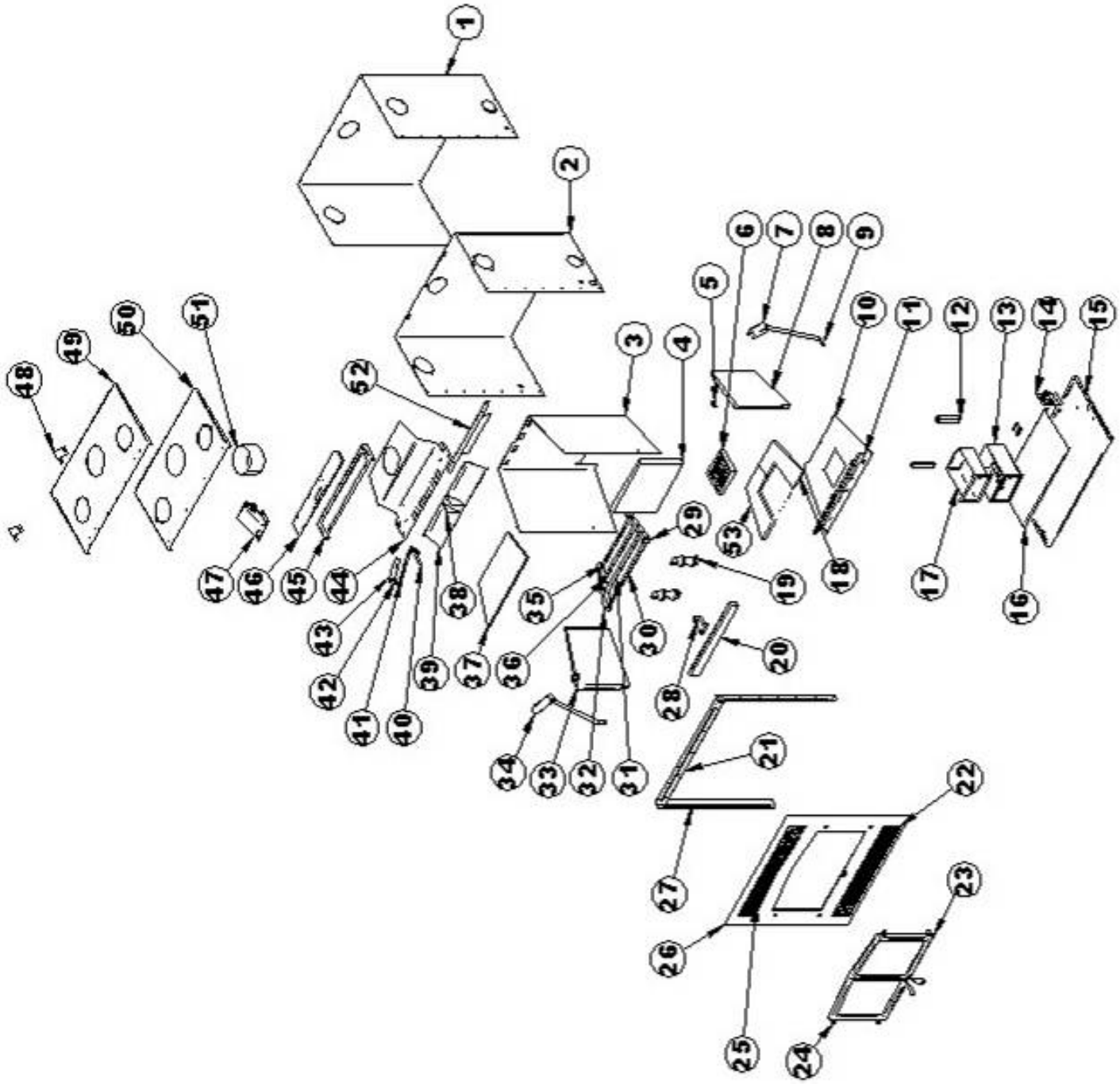
DESCRIPTION	WARRANTY APPLICATION	
	PARTS	**LABOUR**
Combustion chamber (welds only), castings, convector air-mate, ceramic glass (thermal breakage only*), and secondary air tubes*.	Lifetime	4 years
Plating* (defective manufacture) – subject to limitations above.	Lifetime	n/a
Stainless steel firebox components, surrounds and heat shields, ash drawer, steel legs, pedestal, trims (aluminum extrusions), C-Cast baffle*, and vermiculite baffle*.	5 years	3 years
Carbon steel firebox components, glass retainers, and handle assembly.	3 years	2 years
Blowers, heat sensors, switches, rheostat, wiring, and other controls.	2 years	1 year
Paint (peeling), gaskets, insulation, firebrick, and ceramic fibre blankets.	1 year	n/a

**Pictures required*

Shall your unit or a components be defective, contact immediately your **VALCOURT** dealer. Prior to your call make sure you have the following information necessary to your warranty claim treatment:

- Your name, address and telephone number;
- Bill of sale and dealer's name;
- Serial number and model name as indicated on the nameplate fixed to the back of your unit;
- Nature of the defect and any relevant information.

Before shipping your unit or defective component to our plant, you must obtain from your VALCOURT dealer an Authorization Number. Any merchandise shipped to our plant without authorization will be refused automatically and returned to sender.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# item	qté	# mcx	name
1	1	FP9-023	FP9 outside cover
2	1	FP9-021	FP9 inside cover
3	1	FP9-004	FP9 firebox body
4	1	FP9-071-1	FP9 back refract. brick
5	2	FPI-034	FPI refractory retainer clip
6	1	FP9-119	FP9 floor grill
7	1	FP9-010D	FP9 sec. right air inlet ducting
8	1	FP9-071-3	FP9 right refract. brick
9	2	FP9-055	FP9 fast start tube
10	1	FP9-002	FP9 firebox bottom
11	1	FP9-031	FP9 fast start ducting
12	2	FP9-070	FP9 support
13	1	IN-83	FP9 ash pan supp.
14	1	FP9-240	FP9 air inlet ass.
15	1	FP9-033	FP9 ext. bottom
16	1	FP9-078	FP9 bottom shield
17	1	Ash pan	Ash pan
18	1	FP9-071-4D	FP9 bottom right refract. brick
19	2	FP7-070	FP7 iron andiron
20	1	FP9-071-5	FP9 front refract. brick
21	1	FP9-027	FP9 front top chanel retainer
22	1	FP9-010B	FP9 bottom louver
23	1	FP9-051B	FP9 right door
24	1	FP9-051A	FP9 left door
25	1	FP9-010A	FP9 top louver
26	1	FP9-010	FP9 facing

27	2	FP9-025	FP9 front chanel retainer
28	1	IN-54	FP9 fast start air inlet ass.
29	1	FP9-011D	FP9 int. sec. right air inlet ducting
30	1	FP9-038	FP9 sec. front ait tube
31	1	FP9-039	FP9 sec. 2e front ait tube
32	1	FP9-011G	FP9 int. sec. left air inlet ducting
33	1	FP9-071-2	FP9 left refract. brick
34	1	FP9-010G	FP9 sec. left air inlet ducting
35	1	FP9-041	FP9 sec. rear ait tube
36	1	FP9-040	FP9 sec. 3e front ait tube
37	1	FP9-071-6	FP9 int. deflect.
38	2	FP9-049	FP9 prim. air deflect. plate
39	1	FP9-005	FP9 prim. air deflect.
40	1	FP9-058	FP9 damper handle
41	1	FP9-059	FP9 damper link
42	1	FP9-057	FP9 damper swivel
43	1	FP9-034	FP9 air inlet control
44	1	FP9-003	FP9 firebox top
45	1	FP9-007	FP9 damper cover
46	1	IN-89	FP9 air inlet plate ass.
47	1	IN-86	FP9 prim. air inlet ass.
48	2	FP4-016	FPI standoff
49	1	FP9-024	FP9 fireplace top
50	1	FP9-022	FP9 inner top
51	1	FP9-037	FP9 flue collar
52	1	FP9-056	FP9 insulating supp. deflect.
53	1	FP9-071-4G	FP9 bottom left refract. brick

LISTED FACTORY BUILT FIREPLACE
ALSO SUITABLE FOR MOBILE HOME INSTALLATION
FOYER HOMOLOGUÉ CONSTRUIT EN USINE
CONVIENT ÉGALEMENT À UNE INSTALLATION
DANS UNE MAISON MOBILE

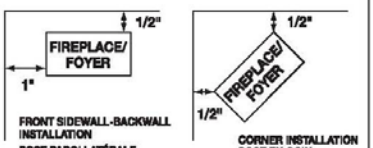
MODEL/MODÈLE VERSAILLES FP9
SERIAL #/Nº DE SÉRIE
WH-

CERTIFIED TO CAN/ULC S-610M87
AND CONFORMS TO UL 127-1999

HOMOLOGUÉ CAN/ULC S-610M87 ET
CONFORME À LA NORME UL 127-1999

MANUFACTURED BY/FABRIQUÉ PAR:
FOYERS VALCOURT INC.
1345, JACQUES-CARTIER SUD
ST-JEAN-SUR-RICHELIEU, QC

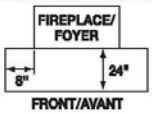
INSTALL WITH MINIMUM CLEARANCES TO WALL
AS SHOWN IN INCHES.
POSER EN RESPECTANT LA DISTANCE MINIMALE JUSQU'AU MUR,
INDIQUÉE EN POUCES.



FRONT SIDEWALL-BACKWALL INSTALLATION
POSE PAROI LATÉRALE AVANT-MUR ARRIÈRE

CORNER INSTALLATION
POSE EN COIN

FLOOR PROTECTION
MIN. DISTANCE FROM OPENING IN INCHES.
PROTECTION DU PLANCHER
DISTANCE MIN. DES OUVERTURES EN POUCES.



FRONT/AVANT

HEARTH EXTENSION MATERIAL MUST BE 3/8"
NON COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL OR EQUIVALENT.
LE PROLONGEMENT DE L'ÂTRE DOIT ÊTRE FAIT D'UN MATÉRIAU
NON COMBUSTIBLE DE 3/8" OU L'ÉQUIVALENT.

Clearances to combustibles:
Sidewall: 25 mm (1")
Mantel: 1422 mm (56")
See owners manual for exceptions from base of the fireplace.
Back wall: 13 mm (1/2")

Distances de toute matière combustible:
Paroi latérale: 25 mm (1")
Manteau: 1422 mm (56")
Voir manuel de l'utilisateur pour toute exception à partir de la base du foyer.
Mur arrière: 13 mm (1/2")

Electrical requirements:
Exigences électriques:
120 Volts, 2A, 60 Hz

Fuel: Wood
This unit has not been tested with unvented gas log set. Do not install unvented gas logs in this fireplace.
Non combustible hearth extension must be installed at front of unit extending 24" at front and 8" to sides of unit.
For safe operation, install in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
Replace glass only with ceramic glass 5 mm thick.
Operate unit with doors fully closed or fully open.
Components used with fireplace must be listed. See owners manual.
Contact your local building or fire officials about restrictions and installation inspections in your area.

Combustible: Bois
Cet appareil n'a pas été testé avec des bûches à essence non ventilées. Ne pas utiliser des bûches à essence non ventilées dans cet appareil.
Le prolongement de l'âtre non combustible doit être posé devant le foyer et s'étendre de 24" vers l'avant et de 8" sur les côtés de l'appareil.
Pour un fonctionnement sécuritaire, poser conformément aux directives du fabricant.
Remplacer le verre uniquement par un verre de céramique de 5 mm d'épaisseur.
Lorsqu'on utilise le foyer, les portes de l'appareil doivent être bien fermées ou entièrement ouvertes.
Les composantes utilisées dans le foyer doivent être répertoriées. Voir manuel de l'utilisateur.
Communiquez avec les autorités locales en matière de construction ou d'incendie pour connaître les restrictions et inspections d'installation dans votre région.

Utiliser seulement avec les cheminées homologuées de diamètre de 203 mm (8 po.) de modèles «ASHT+» et «S2100+» de Cheminées Sécurité, modèles «FC», «MAX», «SUPERPRO» et «ALTERNATIVE» de Supervent (GSW), modèles «SSII», «CF», «ULTRA-TEMP» et «ULTRA-TEMP HT» de Selkirk, modèle «EXCEL 2100-3» de ICC, modèles «HT6103+» et «HT6000+» de Oliver Macleod, modèle «COMMANDER HT5000» d'Energy Vent, modèles «DURAPLUS HTC» et «DURATECH» de Simpson.

Use only with 203 mm (8 in.) diameter listed chimneys: Security Chimneys models "ASHT+" and "S2100+", Supervent (GSW) models "FC", "MAX", "SUPERPRO" and "ALTERNATIVE", Selkirk models "SSII", "CF", "ULTRA-TEMP" and "ULTRA-TEMP HT", ICC model "EXCEL 2100-3", Oliver Macleod models "HT6103+" and "HT6000+", Energy Vent model "COMMANDER HT5000", Simpson models "DURAPLUS HTC" and "DURATECH"

Made in Canada
Fabriqué au Canada

Date of Manufacture
Date de fabrication

Certified For Use in Canada and the U.S.A.
Usage homologué au Canada et aux É.-U.

DO NOT REMOVE THIS LABEL
NE PAS ENLEVER CETTE ÉTIQUETTE